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FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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Week in Headlines

International

West German sovereignty, arms plan signed by 15 nations after Franco-German agreement on Saar.
Russia made new bid for Big 4 talks on German unification.
New Soviet nuclear explosions reported by U.S.
UN voted for more 5-power talks on disarmament.
Italian took over U.S.-British zone of Trieste.
Eisenhower asked for reforms in Viet Nam in exchange for U.S. aid.
France ceded enclaves to India.
Pakistan Govt. ousted Assembly.
Poland freed Hermann Field.

United States

President increased campaign activity, predicted $500 billion natl. output in 10 years; Labor Secy. reported drop in unemployment.
McCarthy assailed 3 Watkins Com. members, asked Watkins testify on Peress case.
Scientist Condon given security clearance, barred anew by Navy.
U.S. doctors won Nobel prize.

WORLD AFFAIRS

WEST EUROPE

Pacts on Germany Signed

France Wins on Saar Issue

West Germany was promised the return of virtually all its sovereignty and full partnership in the West European defense alliance under agreements signed in Paris Oct. 23 by Forgn. Ministers of 15 nations.

An integral part of the settlement was a Franco-German agreement on political "Europeanization" of the Saar, with France to retain economic control.[1]

The accords were reached during the preceding week in 4 sets of parallel negotiations carried on mainly by West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, French Premier Pierre Mendès-France, U. S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles & British Forgn. Secy. Sir Anthony Eden. All the agreements were subject to ratification by the Parliaments of signatory nations.

Almost simultaneously with the announcement of the Paris accords, Russia denounced the plan for rearming West Germany and again called for a meeting of the Big 4 Forgn. Ministers on German reunification.

4 Major Agreements Reached

These were the main agreements signed in Paris:

- A treaty restoring West German sovereignty. Agreement was reached Oct. 20-21 by West Germany, France, Britain & the U.S. in accordance with terms adopted in London Oct. 3.
- A protocol to the Brussels Treaty bringing West Germany & Italy into the Western European Union (the expanded Brussels Treaty Org.) and providing for limited West German rearmament. Terms were settled Oct. 21 by France, Britain, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg & the Netherlands, with the U.S. & Canada as guarantors but not participants.
- A protocol to the North Atlantic Treaty accepting West Germany as a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Org.; a resolution by the NATO Council expanding the powers of the Supreme Allied Commander in Europe for greater integration of national armies, including West German forces. These NATO measures were adopted Oct. 22 by Forgn. Ministers of the 14 NATO nations (Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, France, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, U.S.)
- A declaration establishing a "European" status for the Saar within the framework of the Western European Union & subject ultimately to the terms of a German peace treaty. The Saar agreement was negotiated in direct talks between Adenauer & Mendès-France Oct. 19-23.

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Saar Was Key to Accord

Because French Premier Mendes-France refused to sign any pacts on Germany until the Saar dispute was settled, the Saar issue imperiled success of the entire Paris Conf. Agreement was not reached until the Forgn. Ministers were gathering in the Quai d'Orsay (French Forgn. Ministry) Oct. 23 for the signing ceremony. U.S. State Secy. Dulles related during the Eisenhower Cabinet telecast Oct. 26: "We (the Ministers) didn't know at that time whether they'd come to an agreement or not, or whether this . . . all wouldn't blow up. And you can imagine that we were a bit nervous as we stood around . . . with our pens in our hands and not knowing whether there was going to be anything to sign."[2]

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Major terms of the agreements:

German Sovereignty—The accord on immediate & virtual sovereignty was signed as a protocol to the 1952 Bonn peace contract. Its terms were more advantageous to Germany than those of the original pact, which linked sovereignty to creation of the now-defunct European Defense Community. Like the earlier pact, the new treaty would revoke the Allied occupation statute and abolish the Allied High Commission for Germany.

The only power to be retained by the U.S., Britain & France: the right to station forces of "effective strength" in the Bonn republic for the "defense of the free world." Additional Allied troops were to be allowed to pass through or train in West Germany for periods of not more than 30 days but only with the consent of the Bonn Govt. (Allied occupation of West Berlin was to continue, pending a settlement with Russia on German reunification.)

The protocol also contained a Western Big 3 guarantee of the security of West Germany. It acknowledged Bonn as "the only German Govt. freely & legitimately constituted and therefore entitled to speak for Germany as the representative of the German people in international affairs." West Germany declared in the protocol that it would never use force to achieve reunification or modification of present boundaries. It promised to refrain from any action "inconsistent with the defensive character" of the pacts.[3]

German Rearmament—In a protocol to the Brussels Treaty, Germany was to be permitted to establish 12 military divisions composed of an army of about 400,000 men, an air force of 75,000, a navy of 25,000. Armament manufacture was limited to the level needed to equip these maximum forces. Troops were to be increased only by a unanimous vote of the Western European Union powers.[4]

The German forces were to be totally under NATO's Supreme Allied Commander (SACEUR) in Europe. Under the NATO agreement SACEUR was directed to "integrate" all military forces in Europe down to the lowest possible level. Both the Brussels Treaty protocol & the NATO accord limited the size & freedom of action of the new German forces, similar to restrictions that would have been imposed by the EDC. (The limitations were not to be discriminatory against Germany. They would

1—see p. 329B1 2—see 354B3 3—see p. 329E1 4—see p. 329F2 (Consult Index sections of this & previous volumes for other background references to persons & subjects mentioned in text)

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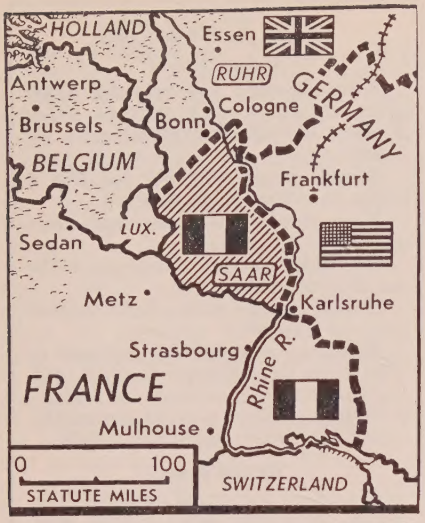

Wide World

Saar territory, between France-Luxembourg & Rhine River, has major coal, iron, steel industries. Area covers 991 sq. mi., has 960,000 inhabitants, mostly German. League of Nations administered area after World War I and France worked coal mines to compensate for war destruction of French mines. Saarlanders voted for return to Germany in 1935, economic union with France in 1947. (Flag symbols on map show French, U.S., British occupation zones since last war.)[1]

be applied to all national armies in the unified command.

In an annex to this protocol, Adenauer pledged that Germany would not make atomic, chemical or biological weapons, guided missiles, self-propelled missiles weighing more than 15 kg., mines (except anti-tank & anti-personnel mines) & tanks or their major components. He agreed to supervision of German arms manufacture by a Brussels Treaty agency.[2]

The Bonn Govt. announced Oct. 13 its armed forces would be called *Die Streitkraefte* (military forces).

Saar Territory—The Adenauer-Mendès agreement, published Oct. 25, provided that the Saar [see map] would be politically independent under the West European Union but would retain its economic links to France.

The agreement was worked out in a week's series of long talks between the 2 premiers.

Adenauer obtained a provision that pro-German parties in the Saar might continue to exist; Mendès won a stipulation that they could not agitate for return of the Saar to Germany after Saarlanders approved the Paris plan in a referendum. Compromise on the French demand for a permanent settlement now of the Saar's status: it was agreed that the Paris plan could be changed by a major German-Allied peace conference.

Other details of the Adenauer-Mendès accord, which was approved Oct. 23 by the Saar Cabinet:

The agreement would be subject to a referendum in the Saar, to be held within 3 months after ratification by Germany & France. During this 3-month period, free political activity would be permitted in the Saar. But once the agreement was approved by the Saarlanders, all agitation against "Europeanization" or for return to Germany would be prohibited.

The Saar Govt. was to be autonomous under a neutral (not French, German or Saarland) commissioner. He would be named by a simple majority of the WEU Ministers Council, with the requirement that both France & Germany be among the majority. The commissioner would represent the Saar in foreign relations & defense problems and report to WEU.

General elections of a new Saar Parliament would be held 3 months after the Saar referendum on the Adenauer-Mendès agreement. German parties would be allowed to participate in the Parliamentary elections but forbidden to use the Saar's status as a campaign issue.[3]

The agreement preserved France's dominant position in the Saar's coal, iron & steel industry. Major points:

- French currency would be retained as the money of the Saar.
- The French-Saar economic union would remain in force, with Germany receiving only nominal equality.
- Germany would be permitted to sell more goods in the Saar, but the volume of sales was to be governed by the over-all balance of payments between France & West Germany. (German sales could be reduced if French trade with Germany fell too low.)
- The Saar was to administer its own coal deposits.
- The Roechling steel works were to be sold to a French industrial group. German capital participation was banned.

Mendès-France told his nation in a broadcast Oct. 24 that the Saar agreement had opened the way for a fruitful economic partnership between France & West Germany. The 2 nations Oct. 26 announced agreement on cultural exchange & maintenance of war graves and plans for negotiations on trade expansion.

Germans Denounce Saar Pact

The Saar agreement was assailed in West Germany by Adenauer's opponents, who charged he had "sold out" to France.

The Social Democratic Party, major opposition group, rejected the pact Oct. 23 as meaning that Germany had lost the Saar forever. Socialist Erich Ollenhauer accused Adenauer of breaking his word to West German political leaders who had been called to Paris as advisers during the Saar negotiations.[4]

Dr. Thomas Dehler, whose conservative Free Dem. Patry was in the Adenauer Govt. coalition, charged Oct. 24 that Adenauer had abandoned the principles for a Saar settlement laid down by the coalition parties and had failed to inform his Cabinet before signing the agreement. August Martin Euhler, Free Dem. chairman in Hesse State, urged his party to reject the settlement. But Dr. Eugen Gerstenmaier, Christian Dem. chairman of the Bundestag Forgn. Affairs Com., called the pact a "happy compromise."[5]

Dulles Reports on Paris

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles said Oct. 25 that the Paris agreements meant strength & unity for Western Europe and created new possibilities for talks with Russia. He reported at a session of the Eisenhower Cabinet in Washington that was broadcast nationwide by TV & radio —the first such broadcast ever staged.

Dulles emphasized these points:

- The Paris accords had strong chances of ratification & implementation because West European statesmen saw "no alternative" to a unified defense with West Germany as an active partner.
- The agreements were the result of European initiative and "no pressures, inducements or bribes" were offered to achieve them.
- The "solidarity & strength" developed at the conference might lead to a firmer basis for reaching a realistic agreement with Russia. Russia did not "like what's going on" and wanted "a weak, divided Europe," but he didn't think this would succeed. The Paris agreements would "protect Russia as much as any one else against a resurgence of German militarism.
- The Paris plan for integration of NATO & WEU forces would be at least as effective as the EDC.
- The agreements would cost the U.S. "not one nickel" beyond the present commitments and might create a situation "cheaper for everyone."

Earlier Oct. 25, Pres. Eisenhower & other Cabinet members welcomed Dulles at Washington Airport. It was the first time Mr. Eisenhower had gone to the airport to meet a Cabinet officer. He congratulated Dulles and hailed the Paris agreements as the "beginning of a new era for Europe."

Dulles had wired the President Oct. 23 that "everything, including the Saar," had been "signed, sealed & delivered" in Paris. The President received the message at his Gettysburg, Pa. farm where later in the day he told a rally for Pennsylvania GOP candidates that the events in Paris had "brought us measurably nearer" to world stability & peace.[6]

Other Reactions

French reaction to the Paris agreements was mixed. Ex-Premier Paul Reynaud said the "essential vice" of the accords was that they were a backward step from "the necessary & urgent unification of Western Eur-

1—see Vol. VII, pp. 322D, 111D 2—p. 329D3 3—p. 74D3 4—306A3 5—321D2 6—353D2

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ope." Robert Lecourt of the Popular Republican Movement felt the new plan for German rearmament had reintroduced in Europe "the very germ from which former conflicts have come."

Raymond Triboulet, leader of the Social Republicans (dissident Gaullists) hailed the agreements as a diplomatic achievement. Edmond Bonnefous, ex-chairman of the Natl. Assembly's Forgn. Relations Com., said the Paris talks had begun "the creation of a genuine Europe."

Belgian Forgn. Min. Paul-Henri Spaak, arriving in New York Oct. 25 for a 3-week visit in the U.S., said the Paris pacts would increase Europe's general stability because "now Germany will be with us," Britain would have "commitments" on continental defense and the U.S. would "have more confidence in Europe."[1]

British Forgn. Secy. Eden told Commons in London Oct. 25 that the stability & common purpose of the West would establish "the essential basis on which we can seek an understanding with the East."[2]

Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, said in London Oct. 25: the new West Europe alliance would give the West's political leaders a stronger basis for negotiation with Russia.[3]

Adenauer, Mendes to U.S.

Adenauer arrived in Washington Oct. 27 for talks with Pres. Eisenhower & State Secy. Dulles on implementation of the Paris agreements.[4] The White House announced Oct. 22 that Mendès-France would confer with Pres. Eisenhower Nov. 18 during a visit to the U.S. & Canada.

Russia Asks Big 4 Talk

Russia formally proposed to the U.S., Britain & France Oct. 23 that the Big 4 Forgn. Ministers meet in November to consider German reunification, withdrawal of occupation forces & convocation of an all-European security conference.[5] Notes containing the Soviet proposal were delivered personally to the 3 Western ambassadors in Moscow by Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov at almost the same hour when agreements bringing West Germany into the Western alliance were signed in Paris.

British Prime Min. Sir Winston Churchill & Pres. Eisenhower both rejected any idea of meeting Russia before ratification of the Paris accords. Churchill told Commons Oct. 26 that he still was willing to meet Soviet Premier Georgi M. Malenkov but, "at this particular stage," did not think "the moment has been reached for a 4-power conference."[6] Pres. Eisenhower told newsmen Oct. 27: this was not the time to project or to hold an East-West conference; he would favor a meeting at a more appropriate time—when the U.S. had reason to believe the Soviet leaders sincerely wanted to talk peace.[7]

Russia's notes Oct. 23 denounced the London-Paris agreements on Germany as "opening the way for re-establishment of German militarism" and "inconsistent with the restoration of the sovereign rights of the German people."

Russia also proposed that the Big 4 ambassadors in Vienna discuss the Austrian State Treaty. The Soviet notes, in effect, rejected previous Western terms for a Big 4 meeting, including Soviet assent to an Austrian treaty & free all-German elections before any Big 4 talks.[8]

1—see p. 330C2 2—pp. 330B2, 313G2 3—p. 330A1 4—Vol. XIII, 123L 5—p. 329D2 6—pp. 338B2, 214D3 7—p. 338G1 8—58C2 9—331C1 10—345B1 11—314D3 12—pp. 334E3, 313E2 13—pp. 338C3, 318C3 14—330F2, 15—322D3

OTHER WORLD NEWS

5-Power Arms Talks Set

The UN Gen. Assembly's Political & Security Com. in New York unanimously voted Oct. 27 to revive private disarmament talks among the U.S., Russia, Britain, France & Canada. The 5 powers joined in sponsoring the resolution.

The joint resolution & other motions passed by the Political Com. requested the UN Disarmament Comm. to revive the 5-power subcommittee that met in London last June and to instruct it to consider:

(1) The Disarmament Comm.'s 1954 report, containing both the Anglo-French & U.S. disarmament plans. (Russia rejected both plans, later accepted the Anglo-French proposal as a basis for discussion.)

(2) Soviet proposals submitted to the Assembly Sept. 30.[9]

(3) A resolution submitted Oct. 25 by V. K. Krishna Menon of India asking the Disarmament Comm. to study ways of establishing an "arma ment truce" pending agreement on comprehensive arms & atomic control.

The Western powers considered the joint resolution entirely procedural. It had the effect of halting public UN debate on disarmament in favor of new private talks. Soviet delegate Andrei Y. Vishinsky warned Oct. 27 that new difficulties would arise if the West tried to put American proposals on the same level as the Anglo-French plan during the new talks.[10]

New Red Atom Tests Confirmed

The U.S. Atomic Energy Comm. confirmed Oct. 26 that Russia had been conducting new atomic tests since mid-September. (Russia announced Sept. 17 that it had exploded "one of the types of atomic weapons" to test defenses against atomic attack.) The AEC said: "detonations of nuclear explosives in Soviet territory" were continuing "at intervals to the present"; there had been a "widespread fall-out of radioactive material" after the tests but it was "insignificant" in the U.S. The AEC said it would make no further report on the Soviet tests unless "some unusual development" warranted it.[11]

U.S. Asks Viet Nam Reforms

Pres. Eisenhower said Oct. 23 that the U.S. expected the south Viet Nam Govt. to effect "needed reforms" [presumably economic, political & on press censorship] in exchange for more U.S. aid. An Eisenhower letter to Premier Ngo Dinh Diem, published in Saigon Oct. 24, expressed "grave concern" about the new state's "welfare & stability." The President said he had instructed U.S. Amb. Donald R. Heath to discuss "an intelligent program of American aid" to Viet Nam. But he asked "assurances to standards of the performance [the Viet Nam Govt.] would maintain in the event such aid is supplied." The purpose of increased U.S. aid, the President added, would be to help Viet Nam develop & maintain "a strong viable state capable of resisting attempted subversion or aggression through military means."[13]

Tito Sees Soviet Change

Yugoslav Pres. Tito, reviewing foreign policy in a speech to his Parliament Oct. 25, expressed belief that Russia had changed its policy & wanted to help reduce world tensions. Tito said the Yugoslavs were especially "competent to . . . estimate what is a maneuver & what is a positive step" by Moscow. He praised the U.S. for extending "great & extremely useful economic aid in a completely new form" that did not compromise Yugoslav sovereignty & independence. He cautioned the new West European alliance to stress peaceful diplomacy above military measures but said it was "necessary" that the Greek-Turk-Yugoslav defense bloc cooperate with the WEU.[12]

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Trieste city & Zone A were turned over by Anglo-U.S. forces Oct. 26 to Italian troops commanded by Maj. Gen. Edmondo de Renzi. The populace, ignoring rain & high wind, staged wild celebrations of the Italians' return after 9 yrs. of Allied occupation. Yugoslav troops completed occupation of their new Trieste zone Oct. 25. The Italian Govt. announced Oct. 14 a $67 million, 2-yr. program of port, railroad, highway & industrial improvements for its Trieste zone.[14]

Hermann Field, 44, U.S. architect arrested in Poland in Aug. 1949 while searching for his brother, Noel, was declared absolved of espionage charges & freed by Poland Oct. 26. A Polish broadcast said he had been "framed" by Jozef Swiatlo, ex-Polish security officer now in exile in the U.S. The Poles charged & U.S. State Dept. officials denied that Swiatlo had been a U.S. "espionage" agent. U.S. Amb.-to-Poland Joseph Flack reported Oct. 26 that he had visited Field in a Warsaw sanatorium and that Field said he wanted to remain in the hospital & recuperate before returning home. (Robert Wallach revealed Sept. 30 in Washington that his wife, Erika, Noel Field's adopted daughter, had sent word by letter & through former Soviet prisoners this year that she was being held in a Siberian prison camp on charges of espionage.)[15]

POLITICS

'Ike' Takes More Active Role

Pres. Eisenhower decided this week to increase his participation in the election campaign in the face of reports & polls indicating a nationwide Democratic trend.[1]

Stresses Prosperity, Welfare

The President declared in a TV address in Washington Oct. 25 that 1954 was "our most prosperous peacetime year," that "the fear of paralyzing depression can be safely laid away" and that "in less than a decade" the national output could be expected to "increase from today's $365 billion to $500 billion." Occasion for the speech was a Natl. Security Industrial Assn. dinner at which Pres. Eisenhower was awarded the first James Forrestal Memorial Award for contributions to strengthening the nation.

The President, reporting on progress under his Admin., said: Unemployment in October dropped from 3,100,000 to 2,700,000. "Over 62 million people have jobs." Consumers were spending at a record rate. "Construction records are being broken month by month. Wage rates are at their all time peak." Weekly manufacturing pay was "again on the rise." Americans "have more personal income after taxes than ever before."[2]

Pres. Eisenhower promised in New York Oct. 21, at the annual Alfred E. Smith Memorial Foundation dinner, that he would resubmit his health reinsurance program next session of Congress. He reiterated his opposition to "socialized medicine" and denied that his plan would be "the entering wedge" to such a scheme. He warned not to "confuse social progress with socialism."[3]

Democrats Challenge Activities

Both of the above talks were described by the White House as nonpolitical, but Democrats charged that the President used his free air time to aid the Republican campaign.

Democratic Natl. Chrmn. Stephen A. Mitchell Oct. 26 made the same charge about a televised Cabinet session Oct. 25 at which State Secy. Dulles reported on the Paris conference.[4] Mitchell demanded equivalent free time for a Democratic answer, but only NBC agreed to give it to him. ABC & CBS said it was their policy not to provide free air time to answer a President or Cabinet members, regardless of party, when they were reporting to the people. Mitchell said the networks were inveigled into broadcasting the Cabinet session by White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty. He called it a "charade," an "advertising man's gimmick."

Mitchell Sees Prosperity

Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell, in a nationwide radio address Oct. 26, documented Pres. Eisenhower's report on prosperity and employment.

Citing hurriedly-prepared Govt. statistics which normally might not have been released until after election, Mitchell said: Unemployment under Democratic Admins. totaled 9,480,000 in 1939 & 4,684,000 in Feb. 1950. But under the Eisenhower Admin., joblessness had dropped to 2,741,000 in early October, still was declining. 62 million people were at work, and "new jobs are opening up." Food prices dropped 1.3% between Aug. 15 & Sept. 15 and brought the consumer price index down to 114.7% of the 1947-49 average. Weekly factory pay averaged $71.86 in September, and take-home pay (after taxes) $66.78. The combination of lower prices & higher pay brought the average manufacturing worker's buying power up to "record September levels, exceeded by a few cents only in Sept. 1944."[5]

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther Oct. 23 disputed Admin. claims of prosperity. In a letter to CIO officials, Reuther called "politically expedient economic optimism" an address in which Dr. Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the President's economic advisers, predicted economic expansion.[6]

Reuther said: National output, down $15 billion, was "4% below the peak reached during early last year."[7] "Unemployment is 2½ times as great as last year." Manufacturing employment "is 1½ million less than it was a year ago." The industrial output index "is 9% below last year's peak and has remained stagnant since June."

(The FTC & SEC reported jointly Oct. 26: Manufacturers' sales rose from $60.9 billion in Jan.-March to $62.2 billion in Apr.-June; after-tax manufacturers' profits rose 13% in the same period to a $2.9 billion total, were 4% below Apr.-June 1953.)[8]

(The Commerce Dept. reported Oct. 26: Publicly reported dividends rose from $6.2 billion in Jan.-Sept. 1953 to $6.4 billion in the 1954 period; part of the rise was because some dividend payment dates were shifted from Dec. to Jan.)[9]

Nixon Warns Vs. Reds

Vice Pres. Nixon warned in Butte, Mont. Oct. 22 that the Communist Party supported Democrats in the current campaign because the CP "has determined to conduct its program within the Democratic Party . . . to infiltrate the Democratic Party and to make [CP] policies the policies of the Democratic Party."

Nixon charged in Bozeman, Mont. Oct. 23 that the CP & Americans for Democratic Action "joined forces" on: (1) recognition of Red China before the Korean war; (2) attacking the Eisenhower security program; (3) "abolition of the committee [House Un-American Activities Com.] which brought out the evidence which convicted Alger Hiss"; (4) "constant sniping at J. Edgar Hoover" & the FBI.

Nixon said in Pocatello, Ia. Oct. 25 that any Senate gains made by the Democrats in the Nov. 2 election "inevitably" would favor the ADA "leftwing." He listed 5 Senatorial candidates as "leftwing" Democrats: John Carroll (Colo.), Richard L. Neuberger (Ore.), Joseph C. O'Mahoney (Wyo.), Glen H. Taylor* (Ida.) & Samuel W. Yorty (Calif.). He said they would help form an "anti-Eisenhower Congress."

Nixon's speeches repeatedly stressed charges of alleged softness to & tolerance of communism by the previous Democratic Admins.[10] The *N.Y. Times* reported Oct. 27 that Nixon used data supplied by the FBI in attacking Rep. Robert L. Condon (D., Calif.).

Among excerpts from Nixon's notes, according to the Times: An FBI report "indicates that Congressman Condon has been actively associated with the Communist movement"; "Condon was reported to have been a member of the Communist Party between 1930 & 1935"; "2 prominent California Communists" described Condon as a CP member "as late as 1949 & 1951"; "Condon has been a member of, has contributed to and has associated with approximately 20 Communist Party fronts & infiltrated organizations from 1938 to the present"; "Condon has a criminal record involving 7 arrests extending from 1933 to 1950 for intoxication."[11]

Stevenson Attacks Nixon

Adlai E. Stevenson charged in Milwaukee Oct. 22 that "the Great Crusade, under the leadership of Snow White [Nixon]," was basing the election campaign on "McCarthyism in a white collar." Stevenson recalled that Pres. Eisenhower "has stoutly insisted that his Admin.'s record is the only issue in this election." But Nixon, Stevenson declared, "repudiated" the President by saying Communists in Govt. was the issue.[12]

'Whispering Campaign' Scored

Nixon charged in Rock Island, Ill. Oct. 21 that there was "a vicious whispering campaign designed to misrepresent the position of the President & Secy. of State Dulles with regard to our policy in the Near East." He referred to complaints that the U.S. was arming Arab states & denying arms to Israel despite constant Arab calls for renewal of the war on Israel. Nixon said Pres. Eisenhower & Dulles had expressed hope for "a permanent & just peace between Israel & the Arab states" and had opposed "local military imbalances."[13]

Harriman Accused Again

New charges were leveled Oct. 22-26 against Averell Harriman, N. Y. Democratic gubernatorial nominee. Sen. Irving M. Ives, Harriman's GOP opponent in the race, had opened the attack by saying a firm Harriman headed had paid $250,000 to a "crooked judge" for pier leases.[14]

Retiring Gov. Thomas E. Dewey (R.) added in a telecast Oct. 22 the charge that "deliberately misinformed" American investors "lost more than $5 million" in a Silesian mining deal, but Harriman & associates "made millions."

Ives, in an Oct. 23 telecast, discussed a 3d charge: that Harriman was a "union buster" who fired "nearly 30" employes "just because they had joined a union." Ives next presented Oct. 26 a charge that Harriman tried "to do business with Hitler" in disposing of Silesian mines in 1941-42.

Harriman Oct. 23 declared himself "revolted" at the "misstatements, dis-

*The Senate Internal Security Subcom. Oct. 19 made public Oct. 7 testimony in which (a) ex-FBI undercoverman Matthew Cvetic swore that Taylor & Henry A. Wallace were picked to head the Progressive Party ticket in 1948 because they "were willing to work with the Communist Party"; (b) Cvetic said Wallace & Taylor had "full knowledge" of the CP's participation in the Progressive Party; (c) Cvetic said he heard Wallace & Taylor say they wanted support of Communists & anybody else; (d) ex-Communist John Lautner testified that the Wallace-Taylor candidacy "had the effect of giving respectability to a Communist cause." [See p. 269D2; Vol. XII, 288A] 1—see p. 331E1 2—347D1 3—235E2 4—354B3 5—130F2 6—350B2 7—238D3 8—pp. 101E1, 14D2 9—Vol. XII, p. 139G 10—p. 348B3 11—222E1 12—347F1 13—291C2 14—348F1

tortions & complete falsehoods" of opponents who "discarded the normal standards of honorable men" in the face of defeat. He said Dewey & Ives "tried to put the worst possible interpretation" on "complex" transactions and inevitable conflicts & controversies in his 40-yr. career in business, from which he retired in June 1940 "to devote myself entirely to Govt. service."

Silesian Mine Deal. Dewey gave this account of the Silesian mine deal Oct. 22:

Harriman, through his investment house of W. A. Harriman & Co., lent $2 million in 1925 to a firm operating mines in Polish Silesia. "The loan turned sour within a few months." Harriman, "to bail himself out," worked out "a grandiose scheme to take over the whole mine." He & associates formed the Silesian American Corp. and through it arranged to "issue $15 million of bonds to the American people [in 1927], finance the mine with the public's money and take for themselves the lion's share of the stock for practically nothing." When World War II started, the mines were nationalized, the company went into bankruptcy court and "American victims of Harriman's promotion lost more than $5 million." An SEC report Feb. 16, 1950 showed, however, that: (a) Harriman managed to "recover his $2 million bad loan without loss"; (b) "Harriman & his associates got $1 million for selling the bonds" plus a $400,000 "fee"; (c) they also got $7 million in preferred stock & 51% of the common" for "substantially no investment"* and received $1½ million in dividends; (d) Harriman did not reveal to investors "that he was getting a large share of the stock of the company on the side for practically nothing" or that the mines "were in serious financial difficulties"*; (e) Harriman & associates made "large profits as a result of transactions made possible through funds obtained from deliberately misinformed investors"*; (f) "the promoters ordered the value of the plant to be written up $6 million and never disclosed it to the buyers of the bonds." Dewey added: "The case is in the federal court right now in a law suit to recover $8 million for the benefit of the investors who lost their money."

N.Y. Democratic Campaign Mgr. John P. McGrath retorted Oct. 22 that Dewey's report of a $5 million loss "is simply not true." Harriman said Oct. 23 that the $15 million bond issue was "being regularly paid" off and was reduced to about $2½ million when the war started.

Ives charged Oct. 26 that (a) Harriman's firm "was trying to do business with Hitler" when, in 1941-42, it tried to sell the Silesian mine bonds to a Swiss firm representing "German interests" and (b) "a Harriman company was profiting by buying up these bonds for 20c, 30c & 40c on the dollar" even before the mining firm "went broke."

'Union-Busting' Charge. Ives charged Oct. 24 that Harriman posed as "the devoted friend of labor," yet his own dairy firm employes "were fought every step of the way when they wanted to join unions" and nearly 30, some of whom "had been employed by Harriman for more than 20 years," were fired for joining. The charge was corroborated on Ives' TV program by Frank Massey, 42, who had worked as a milk truck driver for Harriman's Arden Farms Dairy Co. for 9 mos. before the plant was closed in 1947.

Fred A. Conrad, pres. of the AFL Teamsters local involved in the dispute Ives & Massey cited, defended Harriman as never having displayed an "anti-labor attitude" although there was "an honest difference of opinion" which was "amicably disposed of." Conrad said his union supported Harriman "100%."

Langer Defends Harriman

Sen. William Langer (R., N.D.) defended Harriman Oct. 21 on the pier payments charge brought by Ives. Langer's administrative aide, Sidney M. Davis, wired Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D., N.Y.) that Langer had authorized this statement: Neither Lehman nor Ives had objected to confirming Harriman as Mutual Security Director in 1951, but Langer had held up confirmation for one day while he concluded "a full & complete investigation" of the pier charge; Langer decided that the charge was "entirely unsubstantiated" and that Harriman was "entirely innocent of any wrongdoing." Dewey, in his Oct. 22 charge, derided Langer's "overnight" investigation. But Langer indicated in Washington Oct. 22 that Harriman's confirmation came up before he had finished an inquiry begun substantially earlier.

McGrath charged Oct. 21 that the pier accusation was "an unfair & distorted version of an alleged 1930 scandal which was never actually proven." He said Ives had failed to make clear that: (a) W. Bernard Vause, the judge involved, "was engaged as a lawyer to represent [Harriman's firm] in 1922, long before he became a county judge"; (b) Vause was jailed for "a wholly unrelated crime"; (c) a perjury indictment against Vause in the pier case was dismissed.[1]

Harriman Eligibility Attacked

Dewey said in a TV address Oct. 27 that Harriman might not be eligible to be Governor because he voted in a Washington, D.C. Presidential primary in 1952. Dewey said Harriman apparently "took an oath . . . swearing that he was a resident of Washington" in order to participate. (N.Y. law required a candidate to be a state resident for 5 years before election. The source of Dewey's statement apparently was an article in the *Buffalo Evening News.*)

Harriman said the Washington poll "had no legal status" because Washingtonians "have no right to vote, and there are no [D.C.] election laws." He declared that the primary "had the same legal effect as a vote for your favorite baseball player" and that sample ballots had stated that participation "does not prevent your voting in your home state in November."[2]

Report N.Y. Poll Swayed GOP

The *N.Y. Times,* which indorsed editorially the GOP state ticket, reported Oct. 25: "The thing that changed Republican election campaign strategy [in New York] into an all-out attack on the Democrats was the *N.Y. Daily News* poll" showing Harriman leading Ives. The *Times* said Vice Pres. Nixon & Postmaster Gen. Arthur E. Summerfield "were the dominant figures" in a GOP "decision . . . to resort to rougher tactics [in N.Y. & nationally] and particularly to revive the old charges that the Democrats were soft on Communists."

Democratic Natl. Chrmn. Mitchell charged in New York Oct. 26 that a Republican "smear campaign" had been organized by Dewey, Nixon, Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. & GOP Natl. Chrmn. Leonard W. Hall and was under way in New York, California, Wyoming, Colorado, Montana, & other states.[3]

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S. C. Gov. James F. Byrnes announced Oct. 23 his indorsement of J. Strom Thurmond as a write-in Senatorial candidate against Edgar A. Brown, regular Democratic nominee.[4]

. . . California's Republican organization withdrew support Oct. 25 from Assemblyman Charles W. Lyon (R.) of Beverly Hills, reelection candidate recently convicted of taking bribes for "influence" in issuing state liquor licenses. GOP hq. previously had dropped support of Assembly nominee Daniel J. Creedon (R.), who took a job as lobbyist for the California Brewers Institute. He replaced Arthur H. Samish, who was jailed last year for tax evasion.[5]

DIXON-YATES

President Backs Contract

Pres. Eisenhower said at his press conference Oct. 27 that he felt the Govt. was perfectly & spendidly protected in the controversial Dixon-Yates contract. He said the Fed. Power Comm. had found it fair to the Govt., TVA officials had pronounced it perfectly satisfactory after certain changes and Congress had the last word if anything was wrong.[6]

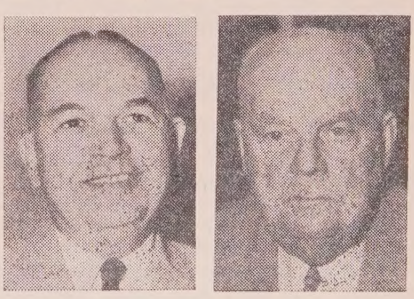
The President indicated he was satisfied with the contract being placed without bidding because of his trust in the integrity, common sense & business acumen of the man at the focal point of making the contract, Rear Adm. Lewis L. Strauss, Atomic Energy Comm. chairman. Gen. Eisenhower said he had not seen the contract and opposed making it public until the Joint Congressional Atomic Com. had examined it.

Contract Details Revealed

Press sources that had seen the 9th & final draft of the 56-page contract reported Oct. 16 that it called for a tax-free return of at least 9% or $495,000 a year on Dixon-Yates' $5½ million investment. (The AEC report to Congress said the 9% was not guaranteed.)

Highlights of the contract & of the AEC report to Congress accompanying it:

The AEC was to pay Dixon-Yates $20,746,800 a year for 25 years. The tax-free provision required the Govt. to reimburse the company through quarterly adjustments for any federal income taxes on the deal. Dixon-Yates' 9% return was not guaranteed. Changes in construction costs could make the return more or less than 9% under a provision providing for Dixon-Yates & the AEC to split the difference if the projected steam plant cost more or less than the estimated $107 million. The AEC, however, would pay in full or take the full saving on changes in coal & labor costs. Dixon-Yates was to finance the project with $5½ million of its own



Wide World

Edgar H. Dixon, 49 (left), president of Middle South Utilities, Inc., & Eugene A. Yates, 73, chairman of the Southern Co. The 2 companies form the Dixon-Yates group.[7]

*SEC's language, as quoted by Dewey. 1—see pp. 356E3, 348F1-C2 2—Vol. XII, p. 193J 3—p. 399F3 4—p. 316E3 5—Vol. XIII, p. 424F3 6—pp. 340F1-341D2 7—p. 340G1-A2

money and the remainder in money borrowed at an estimated average cost of 3.6%. The return on the total $107 million was to be 4%.

Actg. Controller Gen. Frank H. Weitzel had advised the AEC that the contract was legal. He said it did not violate an Atomic Energy Act provision against "direct payment or direct reimbursement by the AEC of federal income taxes on behalf of . . . contractors." Weitzel decided this after examining the report of the joint Congressional conference committee that worked out the compromise atomic bill. Weitzel felt Congress intended that a contractor "be permitted to include the cost of federal income taxes in the computation or adjustment of amounts to be paid by the AEC."[1]

Actg. FPC Chrmn. S. L. Digby had advised the AEC that the contract was "fair & reasonable to the Govt."

Ex-FPC Chrmn. Leland Olds charged at a women's Democratic meeting in Washington Oct. 25 that the Dixon-Yates contract was the first step in a plan "to start eliminating TVA as an embarrassing yardstick of construction efficiency, of labor relations, of operating costs, of electric rates, of expanding consumer use of electricity. . . ." He said the Atomic Energy Act amendment authorizing the Dixon-Yates contract also authorized similar deals.[2]

Dixon-Yates Unit Accused

Ex-Gov. Sidney S. McMath of Arkansas charged at a Senate Judiciary subcommittee hearing Oct. 22 that a Dixon-Yates company caused his reelection defeat in 1952 because he rejected its demand that he block a rural electrification cooperative project at Ozark, Ark. McMath said he had been "advised" that the Arkansas Power & Light Co., a wholly-owned Middle South Utilities subsidiary, would "destroy me politically" if he backed the Ozark plant.[3]

Arthur E. McLean, 62, president of the Commercial Natl. Bank of Little Rock, testified Oct. 21 that Arkansas P & L was "the only utility in the state which interferes" in politics. He said it resorted to "bribery" & coercion in efforts "to dominate the state." He indicated that the company used its power to exact onerous electric rates.

Arkansas P & L filed a $2 million slander suit against McLean in Little Rock Oct. 22 on charges McLean tried to destroy its reputation by "malicious, false" statements. Company officials said McLean made the statements over a period of years. Chrmn. William Langer (R., N.D.) of the Senate Judiciary subcommittee warned Oct. 22 that he would not "allow Dixon-Yates or anyone else to bluff, scare or intimidate witnesses."[4]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

McCarthy Accuses Watkins

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) Oct. 26 accused Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R., Utah) & 2 other Senators of "fraud" & "deliberate deception" in accepting appointment to the McCarthy censure committee without revealing that they had made prejudicial statements about McCarthy. McCarthy, who made the charge in a letter to Watkins, did not name the other Senators. He previously had accused Sens. Edwin C. Johnson (D., Colo.) & Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D., N.C.) of bias.

Watkins, in Salt Lake City, said he would "not be provoked into a debate" and would say nothing before filing his report with the Senate.

McCarthy Oct. 23 said he had "invited" Watkins to testify on the Peress case before Nov. 8, when the Senate was to return to consider the Watkins Com.'s censure charges. McCarthy, in a letter to Watkins, noted that the Watkins Com. had said Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Zwicker was not responsible for Maj. Irving Peress' honorable discharge and that McCarthy should have blamed those responsible. "This," said McCarthy, "indicates that you must have some information as to who was culpable (and) that Zwicker was not." McCarthy said the finding that Zwicker was not responsible "is contrary to all of the sworn evidence before your committee."

Watkins replied that he could not appear before Nov. 8 but "will be glad to appear" later.[5]

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Dr. Edward U. Condon's security clearance, confirmed by the Navy Oct. 19, was suspended Oct. 21 by Navy Secy. Charles S. Thomas, who said there was sufficient evidence to warrant reconsideration. (Vice Pres. Nixon revealed in Butte, Mont. Oct. 22 that he had asked for revocation of the clearance pending a new investigation.) Condon, ex-director of the Natl. Bureau of Standards & currently research & development director at the Corning (N.Y.) glass works, received industrial security clearance July 14 after a hearing & investigation by the Eastern Regional Security Board. Thomas pointed out Oct. 21 that Corning had no classified contracts at present, but the company said Condon would be reassigned to "exclusively nonclassified work." Condon said he had been "fully cleared for secret data 4 times by 4 different boards" & would be "pleased to be cleared a 5th time."[6] . . . **Fed. Dist. Judge Luther W. Youngdahl** refused Oct. 23 to disqualify himself as judge in Owen Lattimore's perjury trial. He denounced as "scandalous" the affidavit in which U.S. Atty. Leo A. Rover had accused him of bias. Youngdahl speculated that "the purpose of the affidavit is to discredit, in the public mind, the final action of our courts or else to intimidate the courts themselves." The Justice Dept. had confirmed Oct. 14 that Rover had Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell's backing in his attack on Youngdahl.[7] . . . **Dr. John von Neumann,** 50, Budapest-born research mathematician at the Inst. for Advanced Study in Princeton, N.J., was appointed by Pres. Eisenhower Oct. 23 to the Atomic Energy Comm. for a 5-yr. term succeeding Eugene Zuckert. (Von Neumann, a friend of Dr. J. Robt. Oppenheimer, was an early advocate of H-bomb development, contributed to H-bomb work by developing a high-speed electronic "brain" in 1950, also worked on the A-bomb. He was one of 26 institute members who in June signed a statement expressing confidence in Oppenheimer's loyalty. He testified for Oppenheimer at Oppenheimer's security hearings, and he said Oct. 23 that his opinion had not changed.)[8] . . . **Supreme Court** Oct. 25 upheld, by refusing to review, a U.S. Court of Appeals decision limiting the President's power to strip civil service protection from federal jobs. The case involved Leo A. Roth, a Govt. employe since 1938 until he was fired at a $10,800-a-yr. Justice Dept. attorney July 31, 1953 after Pres. Eisenhower withdrew attorneys' jobs from civil service. Roth appealed to the courts against an Admin. finding that he lacked "qualifications" for his job.[9]

FOREIGN

India was granted administration (effective Nov. 1) of the French enclaves of Pondicherry, Karikal, Mahe & Yanam under an agreement with France signed in New Delhi Oct. 21. Local municipal councillors of the 4 settlements (total area 196 sq. mi., total pop. 320,000) had voted by 170-8, at a meeting in Villupuram Oct. 18, for merger with India. (France agreed Oct. 13 to let the local councillors decide the issue).[10] . . . **Pakistan** Gov. Gen. Ghulam Mohammed dissolved the Constituent Assembly & declared a state of emergency in the country Oct. 24 on grounds that the Assembly had "lost the confidence of the people." He promised to call new elections "as early as possible." Prime Min. Mohammed Ali, who canceled plans for a visit to Canada and flew home from the U.S. Oct. 21-23, reorganized his Cabinet Oct. 24. He blamed the crisis on Assembly actions that encouraged "personal, sectional & provincial rivalries." Ali, who sought more U.S. aid to deal with domestic economic problems, returned from Washington with a U.S. agreement to increase aid to Pakistan to $155 million this fiscal year ($105 million economic as against $20 million last fiscal year, $50 million military).[11] . . . **Egyptian** Premier Lt. Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser escaped injury Oct. 26 when 8 shots were fired at him while he addressed a rally in Alexandria celebrating the Suez agreement with Britain. 4 members of the outlawed extremist Moslem Brotherhood were arrested as suspected assassins.[12]

ECONOMICS

U.S. Supreme Court refused Oct. 25 to review 4 lower court decisions upholding the constitutionality of N.Y. & N.J. state & fair trade laws.[13] . . . **Federal Trade Comm.** directed its Bureau of Economics Oct. 25 to investigate the recent increase in U.S. industrial mergers. The FTC said there were 200 corporate mergers in 1940, 703 in 1951, 822 in 1952, 798 in 1953, 295 in Jan.-June this year.[14]

Dow Chemical Co. disclosed Oct. 20 it had asked the Atomic Energy

1—see p. 253F2 2—Vol. X, p. 5H 3—p. 254B2 4—340E3 5—326A2 6—p. 121G1; Vol. XII, 421J 7—p. 341C3 8—217B1 9—Vol. XIII, pp. 429C2, 211C 10—p. 259E2 11—pp. 291A3, 254D2 12—p. 346E3 13—Vol. XIII, p. 350D1 14—p. 327D3

Comm. to approve its withdrawal from an atomic power development group organized by Dow & Detroit Edison in 1951. Dow said it wanted to concentrate on chemical aspects of atomic resources.[1] . . . **Rocky Mountain Nuclear Power Study Group's** formation to study possibilities for locating atomic power plants in Western states was announced by the AEC Oct. 20. Member companies: Ariz. Pub. Service, Ebasco Services, Fluor Corp., Idaho Power, Minn. Mining & Mfg., Phillips Petroleum, Pub. Service of Colo., Riley Stoker, Utah Power & Light.[2] . . . **John Wanamaker** announced Oct. 26 it would close its main New York dept. store about Jan. 31 and concentrate on expansion of suburban stores. The John Wanamaker Employees Independent Union announced Oct. 27 it had offered to buy the main New York store for $12,500,000 & operate it.

ARTS & SCIENCE

Nobel Prize. The 1954 Nobel Prize for medicine & physiology was awarded Oct. 21 to Drs. John F. Enders, 57, of Harvard U. Medical School, Thomas H. Weller, 39, of Harvard School of Public Health & Frederick C. Robbins, 38, of Western Reserve Medical School (Cleveland). They were cited by the Stockholm Royal Caroline Inst. College for their discovery of a way of cultivating polio virus in non-nervous human & monkey tissue[3] (technique used in producing polio virus for mass tests in the U.S. this year). Each was to receive an $11,688 share of the $35,066 award.

Other Medical News. The American Cancer Society, at its annual meeting Oct. 22 in New York, passed a resolution to "emphasize to the American people that the presently available evidence indicates an association between smoking, and particularly cigarette smoking, and lung cancer and to a lesser degree other forms of cancer." The ACS proposed a conference of U.S. Govt. & nongovernmental health agencies on health problems involving smoking.[5] . . . Reports that benzpyrene, a chemical used experimentally to cause cancer in mice, had been found in tar & smoke from burned cigarette paper were made Oct. 21 by research groups headed by H. J. Rand of Cleveland and D. V. Lefemine of the Cancer Inst. in Miami. Rand said similar findings had been reported recently by Sir Ernest Kenaway of London.[6] . . . A study of 611 heart cases in New York indicated that only 3.4% of persons suffering their first unexpected heart attacks died within 6 weeks after they were stricken, Drs. Henry I. Russek of New York & Burton L. Zohman reported Oct. 21 in the AMA *Journal.*[7] . . . Report to the Natl. Assn. for Mental Health in New York Oct. 24 by its president, Richard Weil, Jr.: 2,500,000 persons in the U.S. were treated last year for some form of mental disorder; U.S. mental hospitals cared for 750,000 persons a day; 5,000,000 other persons in hospitals for physical ailments were suffering also from mental or emotional disturbances.

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TV program censorship by the federal Govt. would be "dangerous & undemocratic," FCC member Rosel H. Hyde said Oct. 20 in testifying before a Senate subcommittee investigating the impact of TV on juvenile crime. Subcom. Chrmn. Robert C. Hendrickson (R., N.J.) had suggested Oct. 19 that the Govt. police programs unless the industry appointed a "czar" to do so.[10] . . . **Newsstand sales** reported by *TV Guide* Oct. 25 for first half of 1954 averaged 1,647,145 copies a week (most of any U.S. weekly or bi-weekly and displacing the *Saturday Evening Post* as biggest newsstand seller).

*Fiction †Non-fiction §First figure—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable. [See p. 6B3] 1—see p. 127A3 2—Vol. XIII, 358D3 3—p. 143D2 4—Vol. XIII, p. 358F3 5—p. 351B1 6—342C2 7—pp. 342C2, 21B3 8—Vol. VII, 116M 9—p. 287D1 10—317G2 11—349C3 12—Vol. XIII, 415A3 13—280D3

NEW BOOKS

Always in Vogue. By Edna Woolman Chase & Ilka Chase (respectively ex-editor of Vogue & her actress daughter). Life in fashion world since 1890s. Oct. 21. (Doubleday, 381 pp., $5)†

Blue Hurricane. By F. van Wyck Mason. Naval warfare on Mississippi in U.S. Civil War. Oct. 20. (Lippincott, 307 pp., $3.75)*

Glory, God & Gold. By Paul L. Wellman. U.S. Southwest since time of Spanish exploration. 2d in "Mainstream of America" series. Oct. 21. (Doubleday, 402 pp., $6)†

Great River: The Rio Grande in North American History. By Paul Horgan. 2-vol. dramatic history of Southwest. Oct. 11. (Rinehart, 1,020 pp., $10)†

The Literary Situation. By Malcolm Cowley. Critical essays on current writing trends, living conditions among writers. Oct. 25. (Viking, 259 pp., $3.75)†

The Magnificent Mitscher. By Theodore Taylor. Adm. Marc A. Mitscher's naval air warfare against Japanese in World War II. Oct. 18. (Norton, 364 pp., $4.50)†

Many A Good Crusade: Memoirs of Virginia Crocheron Gildersleeve. Autobiog. of Barnard Coll. Dean of Women who served as a U.S. Rep. to UN. Oct. 19. (Macmillan, 434 pp., $5)†

My Brother's Keeper. By Marcia Davenport. Despotic grandmother, unhappy love affair turns 2 brothers into recluses. (Based partly on lives of Langley & Homer Collyer who were found dead in littered N.Y. mansion in 1947.) BOMC Nov. choice. Oct. 25. (Scribner, 457 pp., $3.95)*

Roanoke Renegade. By Don Tracy. Sir Walter Raleigh's England & America. Oct. 18. (Dial, 384 pp., $3.50)*

The 20th Century Capitalist Revolution. By Adolf A. Berle Jr. Lawyer-diplomat-economist examines good & bad influences of large corporations & their adjustment to new conditions. Oct. 21. (Harcourt, Brace, 192 pp., $3)†

The Worcester Account. By S. N. Behrman. Sketches of playwright's youth in Worcester, Mass. Oct. 22. (Random, 239 pp., $3.50)†

NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

Peter Pan. Mary Martin in musical version of Sir James M. Barrie's fantasy. Music by Mark Charlap & Jule Styne. Lyrics by Carolyn Leigh, Betty Comden & Adolph Green. Staged by Jerome Robbins. With Cyril Ritchard, Margalo Gilmore, Kathy Nolan, Heller Halliday, Robert Harrington. Oct. 20 at Winter Garden (7-0-0)§

Sing Me No Lullaby. Robert Ardrey's drama of Christmas reunion of college friends, one of whom is haunted by former Communist activities. Staged by Paul Stewart. Presented by E. Edward Hambleton & Norris Houghton. With Beatrice Straight, Richard Kiley, Jack Warden, Jessie Royce Landis. Oct. 14 at Phoenix. (1-0-6)§

The Tender Trap. Comedy by Max Shulman & Robert Paul Smith about bachelor's efforts to escape matrimony. Staged by Michael Gordon. With Robert Preston, Ronny Graham, Kim Hunter, Jack Manning, Janet Riley, Joey Faye, Parker McCormick, Julie Meade. Oct. 13 at Longacre. (3-0-4)§

CHURCH & SCHOOL

Delaware Supreme Court in Dover granted the Milford school board an 8-week stay Oct. 22 of a lower court injunction under which the board could not bar 10 Negro students from Milford High School. The Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People was given until Nov. 29 to file briefs in support of the injunction prior to a state Supreme Court hearing Dec. 13 on the Milford board's appeal.[11] . . . **Pope Pius XII** established Oct. 23 a new feast of the Queenship of Mary to be celebrated annually on May 31.[12] . . . **Natl. Baptist Convention, USA, Inc.** reported in Chicago Oct. 19 its membership totaled 4,557,416 for a gain of 148,457 the past year. The NBC-USA said it was the world's largest Negro organization & 3d largest non-Catholic denomination in the U.S. . . . Dionne family announced Oct. 16 the quintuplets' nursery at Corbeil, Ont. would become a monastery of the Order of Jesus & Mary (order the late Emilie Dionne had planned to join).[13]

OBITUARIES

Alvaro de Albornoz y Liminiana, 77, Spanish anti-clerical leader & writer, Republican Govt.-in-Exile Pres. 1940-50; Oct. 20 in Mexico Cy.

John Francis Amherst Cecil, 64, ex-secy. British Embassy in Washn., ex-husband of Cornelia Vanderbilt; Oct. 22 in Asheville, N. C.

Albert Blake Dick Jr., 60, bd. chrmn. A. B. Dick Co. (office machine mfrs.); Oct. 24 in Chicago.

Dr. Milton James Ferguson, 75, chief librarian of Brooklyn Public Library 1931-49, ex-pres. Amer. Library Assn.; Oct. 23 in Brooklyn.

William Jason Fields, 79, ex-Gov. of Kentucky, ex-Rep. in Congress (D.); Oct. 21 in Grayson, Ky.

Rev. Wallace John Gardner, 71, New Jersey Protestant Episcopal Bishop since 1937; Oct. 22 in Trenton.

Charles Godchaux, 85, Louisiana sugar merchant; Oct. 23, Metairie, La.

Adm. Sir Herbert Heath, 92, cmdr. of British cruisers in World War I battle of Jutland; Oct. 22, London.

James T. Jardine, 72, ex-U.S. Agri. Dept. research dir.; Oct. 24, Washn.

Bascom Johnson, 76, anti-vice crusader for Amer. Social Hygiene Assn., head of League of Nations Comm. against white slavery; Oct. 18 in Southern Pines, N. C.

Domenico Cardinal Jorio, 87, member of Apostolic Signatura (Vatican court of appeals), prefect of Sacred Congregation of the Sacraments; Oct. 21 in Rome.

Mrs. Leon Kamaiky, 86, ex-Hebrew Immigrant Aid Soc. women's div. head; Oct. 22 in Forest Hills, N. Y.

Edward McKnight Kauffer, 63, poster designer, book illustrator; Oct. 22 in New York.

Fred I. Kent, 85, intl. banker, foreign trade expert; Oct. 25 in White Plains, N. Y.

Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, 60, Indian Food & Agri. Min. popularly known as chief aide to Prime Min. Nehru on

Congress Party, leader of campaign to increase Indian food production; Oct. 24 in New Delhi (heart attack).[1]

Henry Steele Lewis, 54, pres. Norfolk Newspapers; Oct. 24, Norfolk, Va.

George McManus, 70, cartoonist, creator of comic strip, *Bringing Up Father* (*Jiggs & Maggie*) in 1912; Oct. 22 in Santa Monica, Calif. of hepatitis.

Paul E. Miller, 65, member Fed. Reserve Bd. 2½ mos.; Oct. 21 near Washington of heart attack.

William T. Nardin, 80, chrmn. Pet Milk, banker; Oct. 25, St. Louis.

Roscoe C. Patterson, 78, U.S. Senator (R., Mo.) 1929-35, author of Lindbergh kidnap law; Oct. 22 in Springfield, Mo.

José Penelon, 64, co-founder Argentine Communist Party; Oct. 24 in Buenos Aires.

Charles P. Skouras, 65, eldest of 3 Greek immigrant brothers who became leaders in U.S. film industry via 20th Century-Fox org.; pres. Natl. Theatres since 1942; Oct. 22 in Los Angeles of heart ailment.[2]

Baroness Marika Stiernstedt, about 80, Swedish novelist; death in Stockholm reported Oct. 26.

J. Tom Watson, 68, Republican nominee for Gov. of Florida, ex-Democratic State Atty. Gen., foe of union closed shop, campaigner for states rights; Oct. 24 in Tampa of stroke.

Earl Whitehill, 54, ex-Detroit, Cleveland, Washington pitcher who won 218 major league games 1923-39; Oct. 22 in Omaha of auto accident injuries.

William H. Wise, 75, retired book pblshr.; Oct. 26 in New York.

SPORTS

Winners

Boxing. Johnny Saxton, 24, 146¼ lb., of Flushing, N.Y. was awarded a unanimous 15-round decision over Kid Gavilan, 28, 145½ lb., of Camaguey, Cuba in Philadelphia Oct. 20 to win the world welterweight championship held by Gavilan for 3½ yrs. Pa. State Athletic Comm. Frank Weiner criticized both men during the bout for not fighting hard enough, and the decision was unpopular with sportswriters.[3]

Horse Racing. $62,100 Trenton H'cap at Garden State (Camden, N.J.) Oct. 23: won by Wm. G. Hellis Jr.'s Helioscope, Sam Boulmetis up, for $44,000. . . . Selima Stakes at Laurel (Md.) Oct. 23: won by Mrs. H. C. Phipps' High Voltage, Eddie Arcaro up, for $50,310. . . . $61,500 Ladies H'cap at Belmont (N.Y.) Oct. 12: won by Mrs. Chas. Silver's Lavender Hill, Stanley Small up, for $43,400.

Vladimir Kuc of Russia defeated Emil Zatopek of Czechoslovakia in world-record time of 13 min. 51.2 sec. in the 5,000-meter run at a Russian-

*Oct. 22 1—see Vol. XII, p. 162E 2—XII, 426M 3—p. 116F1; Vol. XIII, 424F2, 388E1 4—p. 352B2 5—352B3 6—pp. 296C1, 16G2 7—Vol. XIII, 416E1 8—p. 328B3 9—352C2 10—Vol. XIII, 396E3 11—p. 328D3 12—320G2 13—304H3 14—344C3 15—318D1 16—Vol. XIII, pp. 304G3, 226G2

FOOTBALL SCORES

Natl. League (Pro.)

Oct. 23—Pittsburgh 17, Philadelphia 7. **Oct. 24**—San Francisco 37, Detroit 31; Los Angeles 42, Chicago Bears 38; New York 24, Washington 7; Cleveland 35, Chicago Cardinals 3; Green Bay 7, Baltimore 6.

College (Oct. 23)

Arizona 41, N. Mex. 7	Lehigh 33, Rutgers 13
Arkansas 6, Miss. 0	LSU 20, Florida 7
Army 67, Columbia 12	Miami 9, Maryland 7*
Auburn 33, Fla. St. 0	Michigan 34, Minn. 0
Baylor 20, Tex. AM 7	Miss. St. 12, Ala. 7
Bos. C. 42, Spfld. 6	Mo. 32, Iowa St. 14
Brig. Yng. 19, Mont. 7	Navy 52, Penn 6
Bucknell 7, Lafyt. 0	Nebraska 20, Colo. 6
Colgate 13, Yale 13	N.C. 14, Wake For. 7
Col. of Pacific 20, Texas Tech 7	Ohio St. 31, Wis. 14
Cornell 27, Prnctn. 0	Okla. 21, Kan. St. 0
Dartmth. 13, Harvd. 7	Ore. 26, San Jose 7
Detroit 28, Tulsa 18*	Pitt 14, N'west'n 7
Duke 21, N.C. St. 7	Purdue 27, Mich.St. 13
Fordham 14, Marqt. 14	Rice 13, Texas 7
Furman 19, Davidsn. 7*	SMU 36, Kansas 18
Georgia 7, Tulane 0	Stanford 13, Wash. 7
G. Wash. 13, W&M 13*	Temple 19, Brown 14
H.Sim. 13, Okla. AM 7	Tenn. 14, Dayton 7
H. Cross 14, Bos. U. 13	TCU 20, Penn St. 7
Idaho 10, Wash. St. 0	UCLA 61, Ore. St. 0
Ill. 34, Syracuse 6	USC 29, Calif. 27
Iowa 27, Indiana 14	Utah 14, Wyoming 7
Ky. 13, Ga. Tech 6	VPI 6, Virginia 0
	W. Va. 40, VMI 6

Czech track & field meet in Prague Oct. 23.[4] . . . **Mike Hawthorne** of Britain, driving a Ferrari, won the Spanish Grand Prix auto race at Barcelona Oct. 24 in 3 hr. 13 min. 52 sec. (avg. 157 km.p.h.) for 505 km., 280 m. (about 312 mi.).

Robert Lampron, 16, back on the Worcester (Mass.) North H.S. football team, died Oct. 23 of head injuries believed to have been received in a game Oct. 22.[5] . . . **Ed Furgol,** U.S. Open golf champion, was chosen "Golfer of the Year" over Bob Toski, year's leading tournament money winner ($65,891), in a PGA poll of golf pros, writers & officials reported Oct. 24. . . . **Natl. Collegiate Athletic Assn.'s** executive council, meeting in New Orleans Oct. 20, placed City College of N.Y. and Miami (Fla.) U. on a year's probation Oct. 20 and barred both from competing in "bowls" or NCAA championship events this school year. CCNY was penalized for using basketball players in 1950 who had played elsewhere for pay & falsifying high school records of athletes during 1945-51. Miami was charged with having paid travel expenses of athletes & football prospects to & from Miami.[6]

Rumania's leading jockeys, Aristide Cucu, 36, & Joan Pall, 24, escaped to West Berlin Sept. 23 as political refugees, the Voice of America disclosed Oct. 12. . . . **Native Dancer,** winner of 21 out of 22 races entered & purses totaling $785,240 since 1952, was retired to stud at A. G. Vanderbilt's Sagamore Farm near Baltimore Oct. 5 because of leg injuries.[7] . . . **George Mikan** was named vice pres. & gen. mgr. of the NBA Minneapolis Lakers Oct. 5.[8]

MISCELLANEOUS

Disasters. Floods & landslides caused by cloudbursts inflicted disaster on Salerno, Amalfi & 8 nearby villages on & near the Italian Gulf of Salerno coast Oct. 26. At least 263 persons were reported drowned or killed by landslides. . . . Haitian police reported Oct. 22 that the village of Berly (20 mi. s.w. of Port au Prince) was wiped out by a landslide Oct. 22. Estimated death toll: 260 persons.[9] . . . USAF C-47 plane with 21 persons aboard was lost Oct. 24 near the French Riviera coast while en route from Rome to Lyon. . . . 7 persons were known dead, 6 missing and 38 rescued in the sinking Oct. 24 of the passenger launch *Reggio Calabria* on the Parana River near Rosario, Argentine.

Los Angeles Smog. An 18-day siege of smog in the Los Angeles area ended Oct. 24 when strong winds cleared the air. Calif. Gov. Goodwin J. Knight had asked Oct. 22 that oil refineries cease operation to test the extent of their contribution to the smoke pall. He withdrew the request Oct. 24. The death of a 10-yr.-old girl was attributed Oct. 15 to asphyxiation caused by the smog.[10]

In Brief

Prisoner riots were staged Oct. 23 in the Missouri Penitentiary for men and the nearby state women's prison in Jefferson City. One inmate was shot to death & 37 were injured during the disturbance in the men's prison.[11] 400 county jail prisoners in San Francisco staged a demonstration Oct. 24 over alleged bad food. . . . **Thomas Wysokowski,** 17, received a prison sentence of 10 to 20 years in Brooklyn Oct. 25 for manslaughter in the fatal stomping of Thomas A. Condon, 40.[12] . . . **Odie Lee Grey,** 28, was given a 99-yr. prison sentence in Maynardville, Tenn. Oct. 20 for murdering his wife, 19, by drowning Aug. 24. He admitted that he used a razor blade to puncture an inner-tube on which she was floating while they were on an outing at a lake. . . . **Henry W. Grunewald,** 62, of Chevy Chase, Md. & **Daniel A. Bolish,** 54, of Brooklyn, ex-Asst. Comm. of Internal Revenue, were charged (under federal indictments made public in New York Oct. 25) with conspiring to obstruct justice in the Patullo Modes tax case. Named in the same indictment: Max Steinberg, Harry T. Scherm, Max Halperin, Milton Hoffman, Irving Davis, Samuel Schopick. (Grunewald was indicted Sept. 21 in Brooklyn on federal charges of perjury for having denied before a grand jury that he tried to help "fix" a tax decision sought by Patullo Modes, Inc.)[13]

Mt. Cho Oyu in the Nepalese Himalayas n.w. of Mt. Everest, world's 7th highest mountain (26,867 ft.), was scaled Oct. 19 by an Austrian expedition consisting of Dr. Herbert Tichy, Josef Joechler & Dr. Helmut Heuberger, it was reported Oct. 24 from Katmandu, Nepal.[14] . . . **U.S. population** totaled 162,414,000 (159,084,000 civilians) on July 1, the Census Bureau estimated Oct. 24.[15] . . . **Queen Mother Elizabeth** of Britain arrived in New York via the *Queen Elizabeth* Oct. 26 for a 24-day visit to the U.S. & Canada (in N.Y. until Nov. 4, Washington Nov. 4-12, Canada Nov. 12-17, N.Y. Nov. 17-18).[16]